

THE COLUMBIA DAILY PHOENIX.

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By J. A. SELBY.

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Original. Though Love in After Years.

Though long in after years May be the heart I bring, When rapture droops beneath her tears, And hope is on the wing, Yet not for thee to weep, Oh! never let me know That grief of mine, however deep, Hath ever brought thee woe!

News from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The mystery enshrouding the conspirator, Payne, instead of being cleared up, is growing deeper every day. His bearing and fortitude throughout the trial is something wonderful. Heat, chains, handcuffs, and the awful presence of certain death, the constant gaze of the eager and curious crowd, and all the surroundings of the commission, neither appal nor terrify him in the least. For his companions in misery he deeply sympathizes, and only wishes, because he is stronger and braver than they, that he could be executed for each one. To-day a Christian lady, of this city, sent him a pocket-handkerchief and a message that she should pray for him, and that others prayed for him. He received the present with the air and bearing, seemingly, of a gentleman, returning his thanks, and as to the prayers he said no one praying for him should labor alone; that he prayed for himself. This last remark was made with much emotion, his eyes filling with tears; his nature is two-fold; he is gentle, and yet as terrible as a lion. He has more endurance than falls to the lot of most men. He will go four days at a time without eating or drinking, and still be strong. He has sat in that court room thirty-two days without relief from the usual course of nature, and during all that time has not uttered a complaint as to his health. He is yet young. His face is beardless. When dressed as a gentleman he is fine looking. But who he is, and where he came from, is the great mystery.

Two members of the Alabama delegation are still here, one of them being Judge Parsons, of Talladega who is so strongly urged for provisional governor of that State. The Mississippi delegation were well received by the President, though they find that the same policy toward reconstruction is to be pursued in their case. Hon. George Houston, of Georgia, who is here with the Georgia delegation, claims to have been a Union man ever since he withdrew from the Federal Congress.

The latest news from Spain does not state anything positive as to the manner in which the question of the Stonewall is to be settled. The news of the surrender of that vessel had just reached the seat of Government, but, as it was anticipated, it did not create the same impression as if the thing had been quite unexpected. People were discussing the probability of the rendition of the Stonewall to the United States Government and of the demand which had been made to that effect, but could not arrive at a definite conclusion. Many were of opinion that this vessel, having been

given up at a time when the belligerent rights of the South were still in force at Cuba and elsewhere, Capt. Page was in the full exercise of his right of property when he transferred his vessel to the Captain General of Cuba, and that Spain is now her legitimate and sole owner. If, on the other hand, the belligerent rights of the South had been annulled at the time of the rendition of the Stonewall, that vessel would have ceased to enjoy the immunities and privileges conferred in such a case to belligerents, and as such might have been seized and confiscated as a pirate. In both cases, then, if we trust this theory, the Federal Government has no right to claim from Spain the delivery of the vessel. She is to remain in the hands of the power to which she has been given.

Parties just arrived from Charleston, with the intention, they say, of not returning to that city, for many years at least, give the gloomiest account of the state of affairs in that region. In their estimation the Palmetto State is threatened with a social revolution which nothing but the permanent establishment of a strong force in several localities of the interior can prevent. They represent the negro as perfectly unmanageable, full of pretension and insolence, unwilling to work, and addicted to all the vices which idleness engenders. In the rice districts, where the black population is to the white as four to one, threats have been preferred by the former against the latter which have induced many planters to leave their property and come North, from whence they intend to sail for Europe. I have spoken to half a dozen, who have all held the same language and manifested the same apprehensions. Their fears, it is to be hoped, are but the result of a frightened imagination. It is impossible, however, to deny that they are in earnest and really anticipated the evils which they fear.

The organization of negro labor in the South, certainly one of the most important problems of the hour, has excited and is still holding the attention of both Northerners and Southerners, who would be glad to find some system enabling them to realize immediately the benefits of the activity and industry of a population of four millions of souls. Many plans have been proposed, but none yet so efficient as to warrant the belief that the final solution of the problem has been apprehended. In the French colonies, where theories for the organization of black labor have been put into practice, I see that religious orders are playing a considerable part in the regeneration of the negro, debased by slavery. In several places, especially in the Island of Reunion, the religious orders have formed associations of blacks for working large tracts of land, in which the pomp and ceremonies of the Catholic religion are used as a powerful means of action upon the ignorant negro. These associations, I understand, have produced the best results. The negro has all along paid the greatest respect to the orders of his superiors, and shown a docility and activity truly remarkable. These associations are organized pretty much as a convent, or rather like the colonies of Indians over which the Jesuits held sway so long in the Spanish possessions of America.

Parties who have known intimately the rebel Vice-President, Alex. Stephens, previous to the outbreak of the rebellion, having asked permission from the President to send him written communications, have had their demand returned with the answer that neither written nor verbal communications would be sent him. They say that Stephens is very severely treated in his prison, and that books have been refused to the prisoner.

Several personal friends of Prince Napoleon, who became acquainted with him on his visit to Washington, have written to him expressing their

admiration for his last speech, and their regret at the news of his resignation. The Prince himself had ordered several of his printed speeches to be forwarded to this city, where he has a lot of admirers and friends with whom he keeps up a regular correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The June term of the Circuit Court of this district commences one week from to-day, and it is now quite certain that it will not end without the trial of Jeff. Davis on the indictment already found. At all events preparations for his trial are going forward. But whether with the approval of the Government or not is unknown. It is believed to have been definitely determined not to try him by military commission.

Since the release of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, no prominent rebel official has been imprisoned. Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has been released, and ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, who has delivered himself up, is also allowed to go on parole. Letcher and Vance are still in the Old Capitol; but it is rumored that they, too, will soon be out on parole. Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, it is said, has also been sent South to be paroled.

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, had an interview with Attorney-General Speed to-day on the indictment found in his court against Gen. Lee. It is the prevailing impression here that no trial will be had under that indictment, nor will any arrest be made.

President Johnson is so overwhelmed with delegations from the South, office seekers and others, that he has been forced to set aside two days of the week in which to attend cabinet meetings and devote his time to public business. He has, however, granted outsiders five hours each day, except Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays.

The *Republican*, this evening announces that John Mitchell, late of the Richmond *Examiner*, is about to be indicted for treason in Judge Underwood's court.

The statement in one of the New York papers that a fleet of sixty vessels was going into European waters from this country is a first class canard. Only three vessels are to be sent abroad, and only one of those a frigate, the *Colorado*.

The mysterious letter intended for Booth, but directed to initials J. W. B. found at the National Hotel last week which pretended to be written by one of Booth's conspirators at South Branch, Va., turns out to be a forgery. The man who wrote it is under arrest. His object, it seems, was to implicate parties against whom he had personal spite.

[Cor. New York World.]

APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON.—The following circular has been issued from the Attorney-General's office:

"By direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes enumerated in the President's Amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered, it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath or the affirmation in said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in writing or in person therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation, as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President. JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

A writer in the *Prospective Review* gives the following anecdote, illustrative of the extreme good nature of the late Dr. Neander, the celebrated historian of the Church: He one day received a letter from the wilds of Western America, from a correspondent, who, to the characteristic assurance of that quality usually possessed by the collector of autographs. He was a perfect stranger to our good Professor, yet had written to make the most modest requests following: That Dr. Neander would send his autograph, that the said autograph should be in the form of a long letter giving a sketch of the then state of Theology and Religion in Germany; and that the Professor would also procure and send the autographs of Niebuhr and A. von Humboldt. Would Dr. Neander, or any other Cambridge notability, believe that Neander not only immediately set about executing the commission, but refused to be persuaded by an English friend that there was anything impudent or unreasonable in the request?

Brownsville, Texas, was entered by our forces, under Brig. Gen. Brown, May 21. The rebels, before leaving, sold their artillery to the imperials.

RECONSTRUCTION.—A full Cabinet meeting was held on the 9th, every member being present. The subject before the meeting was the method to be adopted in renewing the Government in the Southern States.

1000 Confederate prisoners, who have been released from the different forts, arrived at the Battery Barracks yesterday morning. They are principally Alabama troops, and most of them will embark for the South as soon as the Government will give them transportation.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF COLUMBIA. RARE INDUCEMENTS.

THE DAILY NEWS, published at Wmmsboro, S. C., offers GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the merchants of Columbia as an advertising medium between them and the merchants of Wmmsboro. The merchants of Wmmsboro are, in a great measure, dependent upon the merchants of Columbia for their supplies, and as they always know what supplies the merchants of Columbia have on hand, the NEWS offers the inducement of a medium between them.

All advertisements left at the Phoenix Office for publication in the NEWS will, as soon as practicable, appear in Wmmsboro, when the merchants of Wmmsboro can always see what attractions the merchants of Columbia offer them for purchasing their commodities.

Advertisements will be inserted at (for a square of eight lines or less) fifty cents for the first, and thirty five cents for each subsequent publication, invariably in advance. All communications left at the Phoenix Office will be promptly attended to. Advertisements can also be forwarded per Express, and in each case must be accompanied with the money. Advertisements will be inserted to the value of the money sent. Address J. E. BRITTON, Editor and Prop'r "The Daily News," June 23/65 Wmmsboro, S. C.

AMNESTY. THE TERMS OF PARDON.

Proclamation by the President of the United States of America. Whereas the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1864, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had, directly or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and whereas many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon. To the end, therefore, that the authority

of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath of affirmation, and thereupon keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the force and effect following, to wit:

I, _____, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following class of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

- 1st. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.
- 2d. All who held judicial stations under the United States and in the rebellion.
- 3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.
- 4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.
- 5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.
- 6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in a belligerent capacity.
- 7th. All persons who have taken arms against the United States for the purpose of abetting rebellion.
- 8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were made agents of the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.
- 9th. All persons who held the pretended office of Governor of States in insurrection against the United States.
- 10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military line into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.
- 11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.
- 12th. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities of agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offenses of any kind, either before or after conviction.
- 13th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.
- 14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.